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Locar News .- The City and Suburban News Bureau of the United Passs and New York Associated Passs is at 21 to 29 Ann street. All information and documents for public use instantly disseminated to the press of the whole country.

Let Palmer Democrats Think on This.

The Democrat who balances his objections to McKINLEY, the candidate of honor and order, with his objections to BRYAN, the candidate of dishonesty and DEBS, and decides to vote for PALMER, is little better than indifferent to the issue. The difference between the McKINLEY vote and the BRYAN vote will determine the nature of the honest-money victory, and form the security, such as it is to be, against future

attempts at repudiation. Think, for illustration, of the incomparable advantage of financial honesty carrying the State of New York by a majority of 100,000 instead of by one paltry and indecisive thousand. Think again of the tremendously greater effect to come from a majority of 200,000, or of 300,000, of 400,000, or of half a million. Between carrying such States as Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, and Minnesota by a thousand, on the average, and fifty thousand or a hundred thousand, is the difference between giving BRYAN and the cause of national disgrace a feeble tap and dealing them a knock-out blow. McKINLEY majorities anywhere and everywhere are like the wolves of Bitter Creek. The higher up they go the more terrible they become to their enemies.

Enemies to McKINLEY majorities are enemies to the Democracy and the good name of the United States.

Coercion in This Campaign.

The chief coercion in this campaign has been exercised not by the corporations. employers and capitalists, or gold standard men, but within the labor organizations.

The blatherskites and demagogues who, as a rule, lead these organizations, are for BRYAN as a matter of course, for the reason that he poses as the foe of their old back enemies, employers and capital. They have driven BRYAN and SEW-ALL resolutions through their unions by appeals to socialism's lowest passions, and by the authority of their offices. Dissenting or reluctant trades unionists, who believe in maintaining the full dollar of the gold standard, have been whipped into submission. It has been the BRYAN and SEWALL labor men who have attempted to suppress free discussion of the issue, and to break up honest-money meetings of wage earners. Here in New York, for example, they howled down the unfortunate POWDERLY because he was for Mckinter. They made it almost impossible for the Mayor of the city to address a body of laborers eager to hear an advocate of the gold standard. On Monday night of last week at Cooper Union tried to break up a meeting of gold standard wage earners.

We doubt if the well-known despotism of trades unions was ever exerted more ruthlessly than it is exerted now in browbeating wage earners, who have broken away from their "leaders'" assumption of political authority, and have shown their desire to vote for the honor and safety of the United States. Naturally the rebellion against this coercion will be shown in the voting.

Why Democrats Should Vote for Mckinley.

A correspondent, who describes himself "representative of a very large class of your read-rs," tells us that it goes too much against his grain as a Democrat to vote for McKINLEY, because " he is the apostle of a doctrine which we believe to be dangerous to the republic," Moreover, our friend thinks that "tremendous majorities are so doctrines so blatantly avowed by the Popocertain in the East" that such Democrats as he can afford to refrain from assisting in rolling them up. He is against Repudiation, he says; he is outraged at the stain it has put on the name of Democracy; but he | consideration of our farmers, whether the expects other people to rebuke and overthrow it. Still, he is anxious.

were true that he represented a "very large class of our readers," the danger of the brought to market in great volume and triumph of Repudiation would be great. If people generally should assume that the listence was not suspected. The demand for anywhere else were sure to be sufficient without the help of their votes, there The so-called visible supply of wheat in our would be no such majorities. Majorities are made up of votes contributing to create or four millions of bushels each week for them, not of votes withheld from them on the ground that they are unnecessary. That is the way to make minoritles, not majoribe beaten by votes cast directly against it.

Of course, if a Democrat refuses to vote at all, or if he votes for PALMER, whose election he knows to be impossible, he only been partly demonstrated. The drought lessens so far the Democratic support of which has caused the famine in India inter-BRYAN, but he cannot be anxious for feres merely with the planting of the next the defeat of Repudiation, as our correspondent says he is. He simply remains neutral, and neutrality is lukewarmness. It is not consistent with such anxiety as he professes and doubtless feels. have yet been shipped to India from It is not the spirit which wins battles on the field of politics or on the actual field of war. It will never save the republic threatened by strenuous enemies.

Mr. McKinley is undoubtedly in favor of protection, but so also is the Democratic party. Our present tariff, passed by a Democratic Congress, is distinctively protectionist. It is in no sense otherwise; and the original tariff proposed in the Wilson bill was not less protectionist in principle. The declaration in the Demoocratic platform of 1892 that all protection is unconstitutional was not regarded in the make-up of that tariff. There was no pre- any private bureau, with anything like aptence of regarding it; but the stigmatized proximate accuracy; although, for that principle of protection was made the basis

of the bill actually constructed and passed. No Democrat, therefore, can consistently oppose Mr. McKinley simply on the ground | for many years past, are about as worthless that "he is the apostle of a doctrine which as anything could be. It is said that there is we believe to be dangerous to the repub- a considerable deficiency this year in the How can Democrats believe that when they themselves were apostles of failure in Siberia and northern Russia must the doctrine in practice? There may result in decidedly limiting the quantity of It has arrogated in the past, and it still as-McKinley, but it does not con- extent this is true, remains to be seen. cern principle; it relates only to the precise

tical question, to be settled in accordance with considerations of business interest; and undoubtedly it will be thus settled by the next Congress, which will be called upon to provide means for supplying the present great deficiency in the revenues of the Government. That being a necessity, there is not much likelihood of any serious disagreement with reference to it between the Democratic and Republican Representatives, and certainly not a disagreement touching a vital question of principle.

There is no such issue for Democrats in this canvass. It would not have entered into the canvass even if the issue of Repudiation had not been raised at Chicago. You cannot make a great and vital Issue of a mere difference as to the arrangement of tariff schedules under the same principle. It is too petty to stir the people's hearts. Moreover, the present tariff is so conspicuously and unanswerably a failure as a revenue raising measure that it would have been impossible for the Democrats to defend it; and hence, if the Repudiation issue had not been raised, Mc-KINLEY's election would have been a fore gone conclusion.

Democrats, more especially, are bound as honest men to vote for McKINLEY now, because the issue of Repudiation has been raised in the name of their party and the machinery of the party is employed to make it successful. They are, therefore under a double obligation, as Democrats and as patriots, to repudiate and de-They must wipe out their party's disgrace, and they must save the republic from dishonor. Whoever else votes against BRYAN and whoever else is required to use all his power as a citizen to defeat and overwhelm him, the duty rests first of all on honest Democrats. They cannot discharge that duty by refusing to go to the polls to support Repudiation, or by voting for Gen. PAL-MER, Gen. JACKSON, or the Prohibitionist candidate. They must vote for McKIN-LEY, by whose election alone can the republie be saved from dishonor. They would prefer to vote for a Democratic candidate ? Of course they would. THE SUN would have preferred to support a Democratic candidate; but actually the candidate of the Chicago Convention, the nominally and regularly constituted Democratic Convention, is BRYAN, and its platform is for Repudiation and the destruction of the security the republic. As it is, therefore, the issue is between McKINLEY and BRYAN, and there is no other issue. If a Democrat wants to destroy Repudiation there is no other way for him to accomplish that end than to vote for McKINLEY. If he votes for PALMER, or stays away from the polls, both amounting to the same thing, he does not contribute to its defeat; he only refrains from assisting it.

How will the Democratic party come out of it all? Unless BRYAN is defeated, and defeated by an avalanche of Democratic votes, there will be no Democratic party to come out. The PALMER vote will only serve to make the Bryanized Democracy seemall the more dominant, by comparison. As the Hon. NATHAN MATTHEWS, lately the stout Democratic Mayor of Boston, says, in an appeal to Democrats to vote for McKINLEY, they all do this they will have the credit of defeating BRYAN." Every Democratic vote for McKINLEY is a vote to vindicate the Democratic party and to clear its proud record from the deillement of Repudlation.

Wheat.

It was obvious a year ago that the remunerative prices to the producer at which wheat had sold previous to 1890, had brought about an overproduction and a general ac cumulation of surplus stores; but that as these surplus stores had sensibly diminished, production and consumption must sooner or later approach nearer to an equality, and a higher range of values be established.

That time has now arrived. It has been a a very large probable deficiency in the world's harvest, and with no considerable reserves of grain in their own storehouses. Naturally a sudden and large adall the great markets. This movement, too. has taken place in a manner and at a time to demonstrate palpably to the farmers and all who are concerned, the fallacy of the

cratic candidate for the Presidency. This advance in the price of wheat is thus simply in obedience to the law of supply and demand; but the question is worth the rise for the present has not been as much as it should be. When the price of wheat or He has good reason to be anxious. If it of any similar product is advanced unreasonably or too suddenly, the article is comes out of holes and corners where its exmajorities against it in the East or it diminishes and there is a substituted consumption of other and cheaper products. country has risen under the high price three some time past, despite the great quantity exported; and the price of the cash article in our chief market. Chicago, has now ties. If Repudiation is to be beaten, it must fallen several cents below that of the contract for delivery one month hence.

It should be remembered, too, that the shortage for the forthcoming season has crop, and hence implies a prospective shortage, rather than an actual one. It may be broken at any time by the monsoon rains. Only two cargoes of wheat this country, although many condimade; and whether these shipments were dictated by actual necessities, or were in the nature of a threat to the Calcutta and Bombay merchants who are holding their wheat at fabulous prices, is doubtful. Another element, also, which in the past has rendered all calculations as to the probable quantity of the world's wheat harvest of questionable accuracy, is the valuelessness of all statistics of the great Russian crop. The Russian crop has never been estimated, either by the Russian Government or by matter, the Government figures on our own wheat harvest, which have been nearly one hundred millions of bushels out of the way Russian crop, and we are told that its entire a difference between them and wheat which Russia can export. To what

We verily believe, with the prudent and

profit accordingly. In the mean time, it is of those Eastern churches, which are outof trade, and not to sp il by overdoing the | word on the subject may not be superfluous advantage of their position.

Princeton Recomes a University.

The celebration of Princeton's hundred and fiftie h anniversary closed on Thursday with the announcement that what has been hitherto known as the College of New Jersey will hereafter bear the name of Princeton University. It is fitting that the comprehensive functions, which have been for some time discharged by this distinguished institution, should be proclaimed in its official appellation.

There are few, if any, seats of learning in the United States more worthy to bear that name of university, which became illustrious in the Middle Ages and is still held in undiminished honor. It is true that, like most of its American competitors, Princeton scarcely satisfies the definition of a universitas, as the word is now used in Germany or in England. It is not an examining and degree-conferring body, ministering to more than a score of affiliated colleges, like Oxford and Cambridge; and it lacks some of the faculties or departments of study and research included in the all-embracing scheme presented at Berlin. But it is neither narrow as regards the field of academical work, nor local as regards the territory from which its students are In respect of the number of branches of learning and of the provinces of science to which Princeton gives access and guidance, it deserves the name of university as truly as does Trinity College, Dublin; and in respect of the range of country from which its undergraduates come, it is more widely serviceable than the Irish institution.

There is not, indeed, as yet at Princeton a post-graduate school, but one undoubtedly will soon be organized, and meanwhile it offers fellowships, the attainment of which permits the pursuit of post-graduate The foundation of such a postgraduate school, and the provision of adequate facilities for the study of law and medicine, are all that is needed to vindicate for Princeton the name of studium gencraic in the mediceval sense of the word. As it is, the innumerable outgrowths, additions, and divisions which, with the lapse of time, the medieval curriculum has experienced, require for their due exposition at Princeton a corps of instructors larger than was possessed by most of the studia generalia in the Middle Ages, and larger than some of the German universities in our own day can maintain. As regards the breadth of the region to which it offers educational advantages, Princeton may, without hyperbole, be compared with those far-reaching mediaval institutions which were accustomed to distribute their students, not by classes, but

by "nations. It is true that by its charter Princeton is the child of a State, but from the outset of its career it has aimed to be a national rather than a sectional seat of education. Even before the Revolutionary war it attracted undergraduates from colonies so wide apart as JAMES MADISON of Virginia to the Philadelphia Convention which framed the Federal Constitution. Historically associated to an extent unrivalled by any other American institution with the independence and consolidation of the United States, it has been for a hundred and fifty years, and will be, we hope, for many a century, a fountain of enlightenment and of invigoration to the whole republic.

The Anglican Church Congress on the Reunion of Christendom.

which has been held for thirty-six successive years, met at Shrewsbury in the first week little late in coming, but it is here. The sion for four days. Among the subjects During the eighty years of the society's ex-European buyers, who have accustomed discussed with especial interest, the istence the number of Bibles printed by themselves so long to purchasing Ameri- Papal Bull, reasserting the invalidity of it has been very nearly 62,000,000, and, on orders toturally floured in the market, find themselves confronted with foreground. It was recognized that by the decision embodied in that document the project of corporate reunion was definitely brought to naught. The only method of reunion sanctioned by LEO XIII, is that of vance in the price of wheat has occurred in Individual conversion and complete submission to the Church of Rome.

But is there, it was asked, no alternative? May there not be another way of remedying the isolation in which members of the Anglican Communion stand, and of uniting them with a large part, although not with the whole, of Christendom? The question was answered in the affirmative by Mr. H. O. WAKEMAN, a Fellow of All Souls' College Oxford, who maintained that efforts should be made at all events to effect a species of union of the Church of England with the national churches of the Teutonic and Slavonic peoples, which, and not the Latin peoples that on the whole are satis fied with the monarchical organization of the Roman Church, seem destined to be the masters of the world. Mr. WAKEMAN, indeed, acknowledged that a corporate union of the national churches of all the Slavonic and Teutonic nations under one organization, even if desirable, would be under present conditions impossible. What he does, however, believe to be within the sphere of practicability is intercommunion and religious cooperation among the separately organized branches of the Church universal. This plan, or, we should rather say this hope, seemed to receive some countenance from the papers read by the Bishop of Peter borough and the Bishop of Southwell.

We fear that this species of reunion will prove as impracticable as the other. It is hard to understand what Mr. WAKEMAN has in view when he speaks of the "national churches" of the Teutonic peoples. Lutheranism in Germany is moribund, and charters therefor have been the German race is now, so far as it is earnestly religious at all, divided between Catholicism and evangelical non-Episcopal Protestantism. On the other hand, intercommunion between the Church of England and the Eastern 'orthodox'' churches could scarcely be brought about for the reason that the latter bodies do not conform to the Bishop of Peterborough's definition of national churches. The Bishop says: "These local bodies of believers (constituting national churches) have no power to change the creeds of the Universal Church or its early organization. They simply have the right to determine the best methods of setting forth to the people the contents of the Christian faith. They may regulate rites, ceremonies, usages, observances, and discipline for that purpose, according to their own wisdom and discretiou." The so-called Orthodox Church has never confined itself within the limits fixed by the Bishop of Peterborough serts in theory, the right to change "the creeds of the Universal Church," if by that phrase is meant the creeds formuapplication of a common principle. It is conservative men who have studied the lated before the subversion of the Western

eventually, and that American holders will eeption current regarding the organization well for them to regard facts and the laws growths of the Byzantine Church, that a Of those Eastern churches, the established national church of Russia is only one; also in full communion with the Church of Constantinople are the four Eastern patriarchates and the autocephalous churches of Greece, Roumania, Bulgaria, and Servia. These churches, viewed collectively, constitute from their own point of view the catholic or universal church on earth, and their joint utterance is held to be invested with infallibility, when put forth by their ecumenical council. All the national churches, thus associated, are equal and independent in so far as no one of them has any immediate jurisdiction over another, or any right to interfere in its national affairs; but, for the settlement of any matter vitally affecting the doctrine, discipline, or constitution of the whole Orthodox Church, each one of them is subject to the authority of all in

their collective capacity. Now, the Church of England would not ecognize as valid the changes in doctrine and organization which have been made by the Orthodox Church since the schism which divided it from the Church of Rome; much less would Anglicans acknowledge the right claimed by the Eastern national churches to make new changes at any time through their Ecumenical Council. We must regard, therefore, as chimerical the scheme proposed at the Anglican Church Congress for a species of combination with the Slavonic national churches, even though this should be limited to intercommunion and religious cooperation alone.

The Bible.

The widespread and deplorable ignorance of the Bible which exists in the United States is the subject of an article in our Boston religious contemporary, the Watchman. It says that even churchgoing people and Sunday-school youths are unfamiliar

with the contents of the sacred book : "A generation is growing up in our Sunday-schools which is practically unacquainted with the little Literary men of high standing deplore the popular o longer take it for granted that the simplest bibl cal allus ons will be understood by some of the mem bers of their congregations who have spent ten years or more in the Sunday-school; the religious press teems with complaints that Christian people do not know their Bibles; the daily papers, during the last two or three years, have repeatedly emphasized the unfamiliarily of the people with the Scriptures; and educational institutions have found it necessary to make special provision for acquainting their pupils with the Bible, deeming it at least a reproach to an edu-cated person to be unfamiliar with the Bible. If any one doubts the extent of popular ignorance of the lies, let him test an average class of boys or girls, and a few questions will convince the most skeptical."

We are surprised at the breadth of these statements. They are surely broader than they ought to be.

Yet since the remarks of the Watchman were printed, their truth has been affirmed by many of our other religious contemporaries, who quote the declarations of clergymen in support of them. Even a foreign periodical, the Quarterly Review of Connecticut and North Carolina; and it sent | London, refers in its last number to the prevalent American ignorance of the Bible. If the Watchman's statements are trustworthy, if they are founded upon sufficient knowledge, we, too, say with the Watch man that this ignorance is deplorable.

Yet we learn from the eightieth annual report of the American Bible Society that the yearly sales of the Dible in the United States are large enough to give the entire population the opportunity of possessing it. The copies issued in the year covered by the last report amounted to 1,750,283, and, although about one-half of them were dis-The Congress of the Church of England, | tributed in foreign countries in languages other than the English, we yet have the better part of a million copies left for the of the present month, and remained in ses- United States. That is for a single year, even if we allow less than one-half of them for our own country, that number is great enough to furnish a Bible for every family in the land. Besides, the publication of the Book in the United States is not confined to the American Bible Society, and we must add to its issues those that are made by other societies and publishing houses, as well as those Bibles that are imported from England, a large number.

Is it, then, that the owners of the Bible In our community do not read it? It is our opinion that there is a great deal more Bible reading than the Watchman has been led to believe there is. We know but few men of intelligence who are unacquainted with the Book. We see it in the homes of our friends. It is to be found in all libraries. It is often referred to in conversation, even in that of people who are not very religious. Many of its texts are familiar, we may say, to everybody. There is not any other book with which the people at large are so well acquainted. How can churchgoers be so ignorant of it when they listen to the reading of it, or to sermons upon passages of it every time they go to church! How can the multitude of Sunday-school children be so ignorant of it when it is the subject of their study every Sunday? How can preachers say that members of their congregations are unable to understand biblical allusions It seems to us that the assertions of the Watchman as to the extent of the popular ignorance of the Bible are far too large. The early Puritans of New England were

readers of the Bible, as were the Dutch of this State, and the Quakers of Pennsyl vania, and the people of Virginia, the Caro linas, and Georgia. So that the present generation of Americans have inherited a knowledge of the Bible, and have added to their inheritance. The Bible is bound up with our country's history. It has entered into the country's life. It is the chief moral power in the United States. Who does not know the Ten Commandments of Moses? Who has not rejoiced in the sounds of the Psalms? Are not the prophets yet alive? Where is there a Christian, however unlearned, who is ignorant of the Gospels? With the Watchman we would join in deploring the decay of the Bible; but, behold!

A Monarchy Against a Republic.

it spreads itself like a green bay tree.

It is a war between royalty and republicanism of which Cuba is the arena. It is in the interest of a decaying monarchy that Spain fights; it is to sustain the tottering throne of a ten-year-old king that the army of Spain suffers; it is under the royal flag that the troops of that army go to battle; it is for the sake of a crown that thousands of them have lost their lives.

On the other side, it is against royalty that the Cuban people have taken up arms. It is for the establishment of a republican government that they are in the field. As the men of our own Revolution fought a foreign King in 1776, so the men of Cuba fight ana matter of ariff schedules, a purely pract matter, that wheat will go much higher Roman Empire. There is so much misconton other foreign King in 1896. The cry of trabajos de redaccion.

"independence and liberty" which was raised here a century ago is again raised by another people not less determined than were

our sires, and whose country is but a short distance from the one which they have taken as an example. Repeatedly since we won our independence, have the Cubans striven to win theirs. In the last generation they fought for it for ten years, and previous to that struggle their revolts had been so numerous that Spain was compelled to maintain an army of 100,000 men in the island, erect bulwarks at all its cities, and keep armed ships along its coast, ever ready for service. With all her military and naval power, Spain has never been able to destroy the hopes of Cuba or the spirit of the republic. With all the cruelty of VALMASEDA in one war she failed of her purpose; and with all that of WEY-LER at this time she has again failed. Roy-

unconquerable resolution. Toward what side must the sympathies of Americans be turned when a people battle for their rights against a monarchy which has always denied them those rights? It is a King against freedom. It is the flag of royalty against that of the republic. It is the army of a foreign power against a country which is the inheritance of its inhabitants. The Cuban cause is just.

alty, with its armies, is no match for a gal-

lant people desirous of freedom. Spain

may have the numbers, but Cuba has the

Americans would be false to their own principles if they were to take the monarchical side in this case, false to their glorious Revolution, to the memory of their sires who fought in it, to their political traditions, and to the Cuban revolutionists who but follow the example set by the Continental army that won our independence under the leadership of Gen. WASHINGTON.

Whatever may be the policy of the CLEVE-LAND Administration as regards the war of the Spanish monarchy against Cuba libre, in the depths of the soul of the American people there is the strongest sympathy for Cuba, and an unchanageable desire for Cuba's emancipation. How could it be otherwise ?

Down with the monarchy, the crown, sceptre and throne, the King's flag, and the royal army! Up with the republic, with liberty, and with the banner of Cuba!

The correspondent who describes elsewhere the vulgarizing and debasing influence of the degraded type of newspaper introduced here by an interloping extreme lournalistic pander, is not too severe. in his denunciations. Nothing could be viler or more corrupting to taste and morals But the corrective must be administered by decent public sentiment. That is the only of fectual remedy. So lone as the base and nasty newspaper pays, the pandering will go on, but it pays only so long as people support it with their demand. When, too, men and women of social and literary respectability are willing to assist in the prostitution by taking pay for con-tributions to such a newspaper, signed with their own names, they make themselves partners in the depravity of the journalistic pander, and deserve the same denunciation which our correspondent so justly pours out on him. Nay, they are more reprehensible, for they help him to give currency to his indecency because of the previous decency of their reputations. As for himself, he makes and can make no pretence to decency or to conscience. They accept pay for acting as his decoys to tempt the unwary for his benefit; and that is as low and vile a part as a man or a woman can play.

The danger is not immediate, but it is always well to be prudent. The Hon, WILLIAM Lysong Strong can scarcely afford to fortify his mind with such draughts of tea. The crops of it are reported as short in China and Japan. What will the Mayor do in a year or two if his allowance of mind-fortifier is cut off? Lucky for Jon Hanges that the strain does not come now. In its moral, social, literary, political, scientific, philosophical, and various other aspects and proper which were ever gathered and distilled, and millions of books in Chinese, Bryanese, Choctaw and other tongues of name might be written about it; but for whom has it shown itself more accomplished, to whom has it been special crop for him. He should have a reserto trust to the fickie seasons for his supply.

Nery, Idos: Yale, 1701; I niversity of Pennsylvania 1740. - Boston Giobe.

O. Boston, Boston, what peculiarities, what crimes against the language are committed in thy name: Is it any wonder that the Sacred Codfish peaks and pines, and is ready to flop upon the floor and weep again?

The great news is sent from Chicago that the Hon, GEORGE FRED WILLIAMS of Dedham, Mass., " is in good voice, and shows no ill effects from the severe campaign he has recently conducted in Indiana." Mr. Williams always is In good voice, although some men of science regard it as surprising that so much good voice should be in him when his daily output is so large. The ill effects of his severe campaign in Indiana will appear when the Popocratic vote of that State is made known. The elections in Vermont and Maine demonstrated Mr. Will-LIAMS's unequalled powers as a vote loser.

A year ago the news "leaked out" from the White House that the Executive was in thought concerning the recognition of the belligerent rights of the Cubans. We observe that news to the same effect has again leaked out. Indeed, there has been no stop to the leak from the Executive Mansion into the columns of a respected contemporary. Yet it would seem that by this time we have a right to entertain a loubt of its genuineness. Perhaps, after all, the President's only thought of Cuban belligerency bas been that he would never recognize it.

Meanwhile the belligerency of the Cubana is a thing which the Spanish monarchy has recognized every day of the twenty months of the war. Spain is aware that the revolutionists are so belligerent that she has had to employ 200, 000 troops in fighting them, and to search all Europe for money to arm and feed these unsuccessful troops. There has not been any sign of the lessening of the belligerency of the Cuban army, and possibly it may yet gain for that army a complete victory, despite Mr. CLEVE LAND's refusal to recognize it.

States Island for Franklin Bartlett. From the Richmond County Standard.

Shall this Congressional district be represented by a man of ability or a nonenity; a man who already has attained a position upon some of the committees in the House of Representatives, where he can be of great advantage to his constituents: a man who has taken a commanding and powerful position on the floor of the House, or a man who cannot make a fiveminute speech and who will never be heard of and

can accomplish nothing for the district?
Let every Democrat weigh these considerations well before easing his vote on election day. More important, he must decide whether he will be repreented in the national Legislature by a man pledged to vote for a sound financial system or one pledged t rote with the Populists.

No man who believes in sound Democratio principles will vote against Franklin Hartlett, and no Demo crat who has any sense of fair play, of justice, or of honesty will vote for the man folded on the party by trickery, and in whose nomination they were given no opportunity to have a voice. No Democrat in Richd county who respects himself can vote for John H. G. Vehslage.

From La Republica Cubana (Paris). Muy agradecidos nos sentimos á la expontânea manifestación de apoyo que nos ha dado el impor-tante diario do Nueva York Tux Sux, el que además ha traducido para sus columnas uno de nuestros

THE VILE KEWSPAPER.

The Originator of the Type and Its Stead! ly Increasing Vulgarity and Debasement. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: 1 applaud your bravery, admire your vigorous use of the English language, and compliment you upon the performance of a public service in directing attention to the "new journalism" that has developed in New York to the utter disgust of every decent citizen.

This new journalism, however, is only the

natural outgrowth, or natural putresence, more

properly of the methods the St. Louis Ishmaelite projected into newspaper circles when he took possession of the then moribund sheet that has in a dozen years destroyed all journalistic unities, pandered to the vicious of this sommunity, outraged all sense of decency, and served as the educator for evil in its utter lack of appreciation of the morals of the public, Since then there has been a succession of these degrading and degraded publications. They have flashed across the sky, some of them, and others have remained fixed in their policy of Faginizing the town. There was the little sheet that was made for factory and shop girls and courtesans and that gave free range to immoral advertising and libidinous paragraphs; it was but the continuation, through intense rivalry, of the family traits that were impressed upon the first-mentioned paper, none of which has ever been named in decent society. Then came the paper, now passed to its long rest, which strove to cater to the assumed vicious tastes of society. Now we have the indecent vivalry between Jew and Gentile for the right of possession of the greatest journalistic sewer. Nothing seems too fithy to be voided by them upon the public nothing too brazen to be flaunted in our faces. It is our misfortune that the Jew has limitless wealth, the price of tribute to his salacious pages, and the Gentile an unexplored income from which to draw to maintain his competitive crusade against his Magyar adversary.

Those educated to the methods of the journalism that was a credit to the country, of which there are still some conspicuous examples, and who were reared amid its influences, look with horror on the development of this new school, the chief tenes of which is to debauch. That which is ennobling and instructive is discarded for the daily record of crime, indecent spectacles, and prurient exhibitions. Pages of festering scandals are reckingly laid upon the tables of news stalls, and served to the young and old. Murder, rape, areon, seduction, name ess physical horrors of human device, are flamingly fashioned with types and pictorial embellishments for our impressionable boys and girls. Nothing is too shocking, nothing too indecent, nothing too loathsome to find its favored place in these jour-

It all comes of the atavic recurrence of the originator's degraded progenitors' natures. It is all built up on the foundation of a deprayed character. It is the natural expression of a mental strain that would make its possessor vallow in filth were there not the restraining influences of society about him. We all know the history of his paper's evolution. We, who have followed the journalistic changes know of the character of the people he had with him aiding in the endeavor to prostitute the whole fourth estate. And we now behold the culmination of this degrading crusade in the struggle the newest comer is making to win the kingship of this realm of nastiness. It is a deplorable spectacle, but it is flaunted before our eyes every day. The dunghill sends out its sicken-ing odors, its killing miasmas, every morning and afternoon. New York is being saturated as never before, with the exhaled poisons of putridity.

It is a deplorable spectacle, that of a young man of boundless wealth, with education, naturally tasteful ideas, gentlemanlike instincts, and good breeding, throwing his arms about the fournalistic temple's pillars and trying to drag the edifice to the ground, just to cripple his publisher rival. There was a broader, nobler field in which he might have striven for supremacy among the journalistic giants had be had the instinct to enter it, not to say the decency to do so. He gains no word of praise by aping the methods of his rival and carrying them to the uttermost limits by reason of his disposition to spend his inheritance in befoultue the nest in which he was reared

A few years back the rivalry was to make interesting, instructive, educational papers. There was a legitimacy of business methods and an honesty of purpose in the editorial field. News-papers were made to be read for the instructive news or opinions they contained, and the world was better for it all. There were men of brains in the management, not mere vaudeville performers bent on lightning change acts and trick mule performances, or the pictorial exposition of the town's latest indecency on a roof garden. kinder than to Mr. STRONG? There should be a There were dramatic critics who criticised plays, not men who pandered to the prurient tastes of the community in columns of indecent insinuations. There were men who were conspicuous among the people of the city for their Intelligence and their earnestness, not men who drew their inspiration from brothels and other foul sinks, through which streams of fith are constantly flowing to the nastier sewers.

These lines are not overdrawn. Read the pages of those papers day by day. Note what they tell and what they never reveal. Watch the care with which they recite all the things that tend to carry the public down, with never a line that elevates, ennobles, or educates,

What are we going to do about it? You can take an anarchistic mob by the neck, so to speak, and choke it till its eyes buige out, and club it into obedience to the law: you can turn the hose on a befouled individual who has faller into the cesspool and stifles a community with his awful odor; but how are you going to dam this increasing flow of slime that is being emptied from these journalistic sewers upon society everywhere? The published figures tell every day, so far as we can believe them, how the vile stream is spreading over the city. V. ith jubilant tone the fact is shouted to the world that New York is every day growing fender and fonder of the prospect of being submerged by this tide of journalistic foulness. And when you look about you in the streets, or in the cars, you find your youth already drinking in the loathsome stuff. It is up to their

mouths already. Barring the sacred right of liberty of the press, it would seem as if there should be some restraining power that would prohibit such journalistic panders from exhibiting or disseminating their infamous prints and pictures, just as there is relentless law that will prevent and punish immoral or obscene displays in any public place. NEW YORK, Oct. 23.

He Wants Others to Win the Victory for

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In conversaion a few days ago with a young merchant who is well known among his fellows as a typical reformer and who in small matters preaches constantly "individual responsibility," he said to me: "I don't know yet how I will vote, and will not know until the morning of election. If I feel morally safe that Bryan will be defeated. I shall vote for l'aimer and Buckner. If I have gian Legation has been so often reported but any doubt, I shall vote for McKinley; and there are thousands of men in the city of New York who feel just as I do."

This young man plainly knows and acknowledges the danger and menace that Bryan's election means to society; he earnestly desires his defeat and hopes that there will be enough patriotic people to do their full duty in bringing Itto pass, but only in order that he can sheak out of doing his share.

No doubt there are some others in this city who feel as he does, but, in my opinion, he slanderathe intelligence of this community when he talks of thousands. The average man will do his full share in so momentous a matter, expecting no more of his neighbors than he is willing to contribute himself. J. M. B. NEW YORK, Oct. 24.

Scribner's Magazine for November contains atory by Joel Chandler Harris, the conclusion of Mr. Barrie's "Scatimental Louiny," a very interesting ar-ticle on the "Renamental Colling of Lithography," an Hinstrated description of the Chilkoot Pass in Alaska, by Mr. Function, and an account of "Panther Shooting is fantry. It is an unusually valuable number.

Bafety from sewer gas. Have your plumbing tested and his place will be hard to fill.

WHAT IN GOING ON IN SOCIETY.

Another wedding in the Vanderbilt connecion brought together sisters, cousins, aunts, and ancies on Tuesday last at Woodles, near Scarborough, the country home of Mrs. Elifott F. Shepard. The bride was Miss Edith Shepard and the bridegroom Mr. Ernest Fabbri. Appointments and surroundings were on the usual scale of sumptuousness in this well-known familly, whose tastes seem to bear a singular resemblance to each other. Woodles covers a vast area of space, as do the Breakers, Elm Court, Biltmore, and Mr. McKay Twombley's huge colonial residence at Morristown. It has its entrance hall, fifty feet wide, its big Louis Seize salon in cream color and gold, its lawns, gardens, bothouses, and, in fact, all its arrangements within and without, as complete as a tasteful and well-ordered expenditure can make them. A profusion of flowers most advantageously disposed in church and house shed abroad beauty and perfume, while Franko's orchestra in one place, and Lander's in the other, furnished music of different kinds that was most pleasing to the car.

The Vanderbilt family in its younger branches was fully represented, all the young consins of the bride being present with the exception of Mrs. Harry Payne Whiteney and the sons and daughter of Mr. W. K. Vanderblit, Mrs. Slower W. K. Vanderblit. Mrs. Sloane's two daughters were in the bridal group, where Miss Lila Sloane carried off the paim for beauty and charm, Mrs. James A. Burden, Jr. looked extremely well in mauve satin, as did also Mrs. Willie Jay Schleffelin in sliver gray, with velvet cape and hat. Mrs. F. W. Vander bilt wore a striking costume of ruby velvet, with black bonnet and sable cape, which was most becoming, and all the young frierds of the bride, including Miss Marie Winthrop, Miss Beatrix Hend, Miss Evelyn Sloane, Miss Louise Webb, and some pretty young matrons such as Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., Mrs. E. L. Baylles, Mrs. Alan Johnstone, and Mrs. B. C. Porter added not a little, by their beauty and their chic attire, to the lightness of the scenes. There has been a late supplementary season at

Lenox during the last week which has brought much enjoyment with it. The Berkshires are in the height of their autumn glory, sharp frosts having intensified the richness of the foliage and lit up the mountains with such a blaze of color that they look sometimes in the glowing sunshine as if they were on fire. Then the village is gay with four-in-hand coaches, breaks, and traps of every description, while bits of color here and there in caps, necktles, and goifing attire make the groups gathered about the Post Office, in the village street, or at the links very cheering to the eyes. Occasionally the newly wedded pair, Mr. and Mrs. Whitney, drive down from their mountain perch, scattering pleasant words and bright glances as they pass, or Mr. Van Alen gets out his four-in-hand and drives a gay party to the top of October Mountain to call upon the bride and bridegroom. Then the doors of Elm Court are always open wide for guests and friends, and luncheons and dinners there, to which visitors are ever welcome, are of daily occurrence. Miss Furnisa, Miss Kneeland, Mrs. John Sloane, and Mrs. John E. Alexandre are also most hospitable hortesses. And among those who have been living quietly at Curtis's and enjoying the crisp, exhilarating air and all the good things their friends provide, are Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Kernochan, Mr. and Mrs. J. Fred Tame, and Mr. and Mrs. John Kane.

There has been very good golf at the Westchester Country Club during these sunshing days, where Mr. William H. Sands has won new laurels, and Mrs. Butler Duncan, Jr., the only lady entered for the tournament, made a record which places her easily among the best golfers in the country. She plays a very rapid and accurate game, using a driver only occasionally and awakening much admiration by

False reports of mishaps and accidents to rominent people have been numerous of late. The friends of Mrs. J. J. Astor have been kept anxious by rumors of relapses in her late illness which, in point of fact, have never taken place, and Col. William Jay was credited with a serious accident in the hunting field, where it is fair to suppose that the Colonel is not likely ever to give himself the opportunity to take a ropper again. Driving a four-in-hand and cross-country riding are very different things.

The accident to the M. F. H. of the Meadowbrook Club on Thursday was a more serious matter, however, and the injuries sustained by Mr. Ellis will probably cause him much suffer ing, if not a long confinement to the house. The run was a splendld one, however, and the following in carts, drags, and breaks was large.

Autumn weddings are few and far between. About one each week-and in the country as that is all that the gods provide. On Tuesday next Miss Alida Chanler and Mr. C. Temple Emmet are to be married at Rokeby, the country seat of the Chapler family at Barrytown, N. Y. This wedding is to be a quiet one, embracing only near relatives of the two families. The bridesmaids are Miss Muriel White, daughter of Mr. Henry White; Miss Cornella Rogers, daughter of Mrs. William E. Rogers, and granddaughter of the late Hamilton Fish; Miss Richards and Miss Marshall, both of Virginia. The two sisters of the bride, Miss Margaret Chanler, whose heart is in the great woman question, and Miss Elizabeth, who is equally deoted to art, are not to officiate as attendants upon their sister. Miss Alida Chanler is a tall, handsome girl, who is fond of all kinds of sport,

with the strong individuality of her family. The next wedding in order of three that have been already announced is Miss Julia Floyd Delafield, daughter of Dr. Francis Delafield, to Mr. Frederick V. S. Crosby, formerly of the American embassy at Berlin, which will take place at the Church of the Holy Communion, on Wednesday, Nov. 11.

On the same day at Trinity Church, Newark N. J., Miss Dora Mason Weight will be married o Mr. Chauncey M. Parker. There will be no bridesmaids on this occasion, but Mrs. Harriet Rogers, another daughter of Mrs. William E. Rogers, will be maid of honor,

Nov. 25 Miss Edith Sands, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Philip J. Sands, and Mr. Robert Graham will be made man and wife, and on Dec. 10, at Washington, the most interesting marringe of all, that of Miss Louise Bonsparte and the Count von Moltke Huitfeldt, will take place. This union will bring about an alliance between Russian and Danish nobility and a descendant of the always picturesque family of Bonaparte. The young flances is a great-granddaughter of Napoleon's King of Westphalia, and a great-nice of the Princess Mathilde. The father of Count Adam von Moltke has been Dean of the Diplomatic Corps at Paris for the last forty years, and he is himself Secretary of the Danien Legation at St. Petereburg, whither the young couple will go soon after their marriage. It is seldom that a wedding takes place of so much historical interest, with so strong a flavoring of poetry and romance. Miss Bonaparte's bridesmaids will be Miss Alice Belknap, whose engagement to Mr. Paul May of the Belnever confirmed, and Miss Elste Anderson.

The announced engagement of Miss Anna Corbin to Mr. Hallett Borrowe, although it bears the stamp of authenticity, has created so much surprise that it is fair to suppose that some doubt may still hang on it. Miss Corbin is a young lady who has been always respected and admired for her many valuable qualities, and who has perhaps as many friends as any young woman in society. She is, besides, the heiress to a very handsome fortune from the estate of her father, the late Austin Corbin, Mr. Borrowe has been so conspicuously before the world that his history is well known, even to those who have never seen him. Within the ast two years we are told that he has redremed

his past, and become an active business man. Mr. Henry R. Winthrop, whose death, at the ripe age of 85, occurred on Friday, leaves behind him a memory which will be tenderly herished by the fast diminishing circle of his contemporaries. Until his advancing years inpaired his faculties, he was a most genisl, courteous, and entertaining man of the world, everywhere welcome and everywhere parted with regretfully. As the head of the Winthrep family he carried the dignity most werthilf.